



ALEXANDRIA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.—A Railroad Convention of the officers of the Southern Lines of Railroad, assembled at New Orleans, on the 26th ult., for the purpose of arranging a continuous and fast schedule between that city and New York. Jno. R. Branner was chosen Chairman, and F. B. Hurt and H. W. Vandegrift, Secretaries.

The Convention accomplished the object for which it assembled, in making a fast schedule from that city to New York, in three and a half days, leaving New Orleans at 4:30 p. m., and arriving at New York at 5 a. m.

The Lynchburg Virginian says: The schedule agreed on is satisfactory to all the roads concerned, and is twelve hours shorter than that of any other route between the two points. The time of arrival at Lynchburg from the west will be 8:40 a. m. and of departure about 4:50 p. m. This will enable the Orange and Alexandria trains to make the connection at Washington. It is supposed that under this arrangement the mails will be restored to this route, which will have great advantages as to time and distance over any other.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the House of Representatives, yesterday, that two new additional articles of impeachment have been adopted. One proposed by Mr. Butler, being the same which was rejected on Monday, and relates to the President's speeches made two years ago, while on his tour to the Northwest. The other was the one indicated by Stevens in his remarks on Monday, to the effect that on the 12th of August, during the recess of Congress, President Johnson suspended from office Edwin M. Stanton, and that, while the Senate was considering the sufficiency of the reasons reported, President Johnson formed a deliberate design to prevent the said Stanton from "forthwith resuming the duties of his office," thereby committing a high misdemeanor in office.

When the Conservatives of the House of Representatives attempted to bring their Protest before the House, and were resisted by the Radicals, Mr. Dawes, of Mass., who can stand a great deal, could not stand this, and charged the majority with positive cowardice, in refusing to allow the protest to be read. He said he regretted to see his party friends shrink from the statements which the protest contained, and that he for one was willing to hear the protest, and moved a suspension of the rules. The Radicals, however, refused to face the music, and Mr. Dawes found himself in a minority of one on the Radical side of the hall, favoring the right of the minority to be heard.

The New York Courier des Etats Unis concludes a recent article upon the political situation, with a remark which is painfully suggestive. "New York," it says, "has grown calm again. Business men are chiefly anxious for some solution of the pending difficulty. Whether that solution be just or unjust, is with the most of them but a secondary consideration. The market cares very little for principles, and we all remember the sharp saying of Beaumarchais, that 'money knows neither family, country, nor honor.'"

The disease known as pleuro-pneumonia is committing great ravages among some of the finest herds of cattle in the vicinity of Baltimore. The suddenness with which cattle are attacked, the extraordinary mortality, and the alleged contagious nature of the disease, are giving rise to great uneasiness among dairy-men and stock breeders.

The Lynchburg Republican says: "The Post office at this place has been instructed by the authorities at Washington, to pay no further attention to documents bearing the frank of John C. Underwood, 'U. S. S.,' and to treat all such missives as dead letters. This order should have been promulgated long since."

The argument in the McArdle case was continued in the Supreme Court, yesterday. Judge Black resumed and concluded his argument. He was followed by Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, for the military authorities, and in defence of the reconstruction acts, which he contended were political in their character.

The Richmond Enquirer says that Judge Underwood's "orinion" in the Mandamus case, "with its jumble of trash, inappropriate historical references, misapprehensions of the law, and political malignity, deserves to be bound up with his previous and noted grand jury charges."

A mass meeting of the citizens of Baltimore is to be held at the Front Street Theatre this evening. The object of the meeting is to give expression to the views of the great bulk of the people of Baltimore on the extraordinary proceedings at Washington.

Mr. Forney, in his last "Occasional," writes: "The difficulty of obtaining evidence will soon vanish before the growing strength of impeachment." Ah, indeed! And is it so? Are the "difficulties" to vanish, as the necessity arises?

A. M. Wheeler has been confirmed by the Senate, as postmaster at Danville, Va.

ANY KEROSENE that will stand heating to one hundred and ten degrees without forming an inflammable vapor is safe to use, as far as danger from explosion is concerned. Some of that which is sold at the cheap rates will form an explosive vapor at the temperature of a well warmed dwelling, and the wonder is, not that there are so many accidents, but that there are so few.—Baltimore Commercial.

P. E. Assistant Bishop of Virginia.

It will be gratifying to the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State, to learn that the Rev. Dr. Whittle, of Louisville, Ky., has determined to accept the honored office of Assistant Bishop of Virginia.

The following is Dr. Whittle's letter of acceptance:

LOUISVILLE, KY., 20th Feb., 1868.

Standing Committee Diocese of Virginia.

REV. AND DEAR SIRS:—Bishop Johns, in his letter giving me official notice of my election by the last Council of Virginia to be his Assistant, desired me to communicate my answer to you. After long and most anxious consideration of the subject, it appears, so far as I can see, to be my duty to go. In announcing this decision I feel painfully sensible of my unfitness for the office, but, relying upon the help of God, and hoping for the sympathy and forbearance of my brethren throughout the Diocese, I have determined to undertake it, and do the best I can. I am ready to co-operate with the Bishop and yourselves in making such arrangements as you may think best, in regard to the time and place of my consecration. I hope you will not cease to pray that humility, wisdom, and zeal, and faithfulness may be given me for the duties and trials which are before me. Affectionately, yours,

FRANCIS M. WHITTLE.

It has been proposed by Bishop Johns (if agreeable to the Presiding Bishop and others concerned,) that the consecration take place on Thursday, April 30th, in St. Paul's Church, Alexandria.

Destruction of Barnum's Museum in New York.

About half past twelve o'clock yesterday, a fire broke out in the rear basement of Barnum & Van Amburg's Museum and Menagerie, on the Mercer street side, in which were kept the animals belonging to the menagerie. The flames spread rapidly, and, notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, the fire soon extended into the theatre and menagerie. The Pre cat House, on the corner of Spring street, was slightly damaged. The wind was blowing a bit or gale from the northwest, and rend red the efforts of the firemen almost fruitless. They stood upon the roof of 535 with two lines of hose until the smoke and heat drove them away, compelling them to leave their hose upon the roof.

On the Mercer street side efforts were made to save the animals in the museum, but with little success. The giraffe tumbled down near the doorway, and thus blocked up the egress. A number of the other animals were then rescued, and finally a rope was put around the giraffe's neck and legs, and he was raised up, being rushed to move. At this time the flames were bursting through the partition, and the hind part of the poor animal commenced to burn. More men got hold of the rope, and he was pulled into the street. The tiger was subsequently discovered creeping from a basement window on the Broadway side, and a scene ensued which was terminated by an intrepid policeman with revolver in hand, who stationed himself with a huge fire ladder between himself and the animal, and fired shot after shot, until he finally gave the tiger his quietus.

The Museum property, with the exception of the few stuffed birds and animals taken out on Broadway, and the animals rescued on Mercer street, is totally destroyed.

The origin of the fire is at present unknown. The loss occasioned by the burning of the Museum is estimated at half a million dollars. A giraffe, worth \$20,000, will die from burns. The museum was insured for \$150,000, while the loss is \$400,000. A pair of tigers, valued at \$25,000, were burned. The giraffe's loss \$5,000, and the Caucasian girl is also a heavy loser. Twenty-two animals were saved, and twenty-eight burned.

Foreign News.

The trial of Gen. Nagle, on the charge of complicity in the recent Fenian operations, was resumed at Sligo yesterday. The day was consumed in an unsuccessful effort to empanel a jury the great object being to get a mixed jury. Eighteen aliens have been subpoenaed, and of these only six replied to the subpoena, and three of them being militiamen were rejected. The trial of Nugent for treason was discontinued in consequence of the illness of a juror, and postponed until next term.

The steamer Hamonia, which left Southampton on the 21st was returning to that port, having broken her screw. Train has again been arrested in Dublin. He had advertised he would lecture at the Rotunda, and was proceeding to the hall, when he was taken into custody. An audience of some five hundred people had assembled at the hall, and when they heard of Train's detention were very indignant, and demanded a return of their money. A serious disturbance was threatened, but the crowd finally dispersed, and all is now quiet. It is given out that Train was arrested this time for debt.

It is said that Baron Lionel Rothschild is to be raised to a higher rank in the peerage. The English schooner Mary Ann, with naphtha and petroleum, has been burned. The captain and crew perished. The vessel is a total loss.

The Russian Minister of State has been authorized to confiscate the estate of the ex-King of Hanover.

A report from the East says the United States had made a proposition to the Turkish Government, offering to build a port at Marmozza, on the coast of Asiatic Turkey, to be used as a station for vessels of the American navy, but the Sublime Porte declined to grant the necessary concessions.

Va. "Reconstruction" Convention.

In the convention yesterday a resolution was offered approving of impeachment. It lies over. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to the petition asking the removal of all the State officers at present and the repudiation of all debts contracted prior to April, 1865. The Committee on the Judiciary Department made their report, which provides that all judges are to be chosen by the Legislature, and all commonwealth attorneys and clerks of courts to be appointed by the courts they belong to. The Attorney General of the State is to be chosen by the Supreme Court.

The present court system is to be abolished, and county judges are to be appointed. A resolution was adopted that the six thousand dollars remaining of the appropriation for convention expenses be divided, giving fifty two dollars to each member, and the rest equally divided among the officers.

Hannibal closed the suffrage debate. He said he had seen such a determined opposition to reconstruction that he was now willing to disfranchise twenty thousand more than the reconstruction acts disfranchise.

A TEN STRIKE.—The Philadelphia Age throws the following "bomb" into the Radical camp:

"The month of March, 1868, will exhibit two wonderful events—the trial of Jefferson Davis for insisting that the Southern States were out of the Union, and the trial of Andrew Johnson for insisting that they are in the Union."

A dispatch to the New York Tribune says: "The general impression is that the President will get from ten to twenty days to arrange his defence."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

A heavy rain storm prevailed nearly all day on the 2d, and all night, accompanied by thunder and lightning and high winds, yesterday, in St. Louis. Before daylight next morning the rain turned to snow, and the mercury sunk below the freezing point. It snowed quite heavily, the snow coming from the northwest. The rain was general, west of there, and considerable snow fell at different points.

The Maryland Senate and House of Delegates each voted separately in their chambers yesterday, for a successor for Hon. Philip Francis Thomas as U. S. Senator. There were eighty-two votes cast in the House, of which P. F. Thomas received the highest number—thirty-three. The remainder were scattering. To-day both branches will vote jointly for Senator, according to law.

A mass meeting was held in New York, at the Cooper Institute, on Monday night, for the "purpose of raising an educational fund for Washington College, Virginia." Speeches were delivered by Prof. Hitchcock and Henry Ward Beecher. The latter said that "if he had been born and bred in the South he might have done as Gen. Lee did, at the breaking out of the war."

The charter election in Portland, Me., resulted in no choice, although a heavier vote has not been cast since 1860. McLean, Republican, has 2,404 votes; Bennett, Democrat, 2,243 votes, and Dering, Independent Republican, 179 votes. Democratic gain 400.

Mr. Charles Dickens entertained about thirty literary gentlemen of Boston, at supper, at the Parker House, on Saturday evening. The affair was a peculiarly elegant one, the room and table being decorated in the most expensive and lavish manner with flowers.

Caldwell's jewelry store at Philadelphia was robbed in broad day, yesterday, of a case of diamonds valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. One of the thieves was subsequently captured, and a part of the stolen property found upon his person. His accomplice is still at large.

Garibaldi was a secret agent for the Federal Government during the late war. We are indebted to Mr. Seward for the information, who handed in the name of Garibaldi, together with others, to Congress.

It is stated that Mr. Curtis, one of the counsel for the President in the impeachment case, had a long interview with Mr. Johnson and several members of the Cabinet at the Executive Mansion last evening.

It is said that the committee of seven managers of the impeachment, to the great disgust and disappointment of "the Great Conqueror," have chosen Hon. J. A. Bingham as their chairman.

A large number of the Radical members of the House are packing up, preparatory to taking holiday from Congressional duty during the pending of the impeachment trial in the Senate.

The public debt statement for the month of February will be made public on Friday. It is said that the statement will show an increase of several millions of dollars.

Election returns from all excepting twelve counties of Texas are received. 55,300 votes were cast. The Convention is undoubtedly carried.

The marine losses during February, by fire, wreck, collision and other disasters at sea, amounted to 32 vessels, valued at \$1,648,000. Seven thousand three hundred and forty-seven poor persons were fed at the various police court prisons last week, in New York.

Mr. John W. Braff, for many years a leading dry goods merchant in Baltimore, died yesterday.

The experimental gastronomers of Hartford, Connecticut, have added the crow to their list of delicacies.

The cost of the improvements of the city of Paris by Louis Napoleon is \$175,000,000.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

A man named Peipinbring, of Alexandria, was tried in Lynchburg yesterday, charged with selling goods by sample, contrary to law. He was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100.

It is understood the schedules on the Va. & Tenn. and Orange & Alex. Railroads will be so changed on the 10th instant, as will prevent any delay of the travel between Lynchburg and New York.

Fredericksburg will soon be lighted with gas. Hunter & Bro., have received the contract for lamp-posts, and the Gas Company are getting ready to put in the service pipe for the posts.

JUDGE CARTER.—It is said that Judge Carter held a perfect levee on the floor of the House the day following his decision in the General Thomas case, and was beset with congratulations. Did not some of these gentlemen remember the contrast of their action with that in regard to the Judges of the Supreme Court? The latter were denounced on the mere report that an intimation had been given of a judicial opinion. Here was a judge who, if report be true, inspired at midnight a party to a complaint, and visited the warrant of arrest of another for an offence for which the Judge exacted \$5,000 bail. Yet on the day appointed for the hearing of an offence of such magnitude as to justify a midnight warrant and \$5,000 bail, the prisoner is discharged for the express purpose of preventing the judicial inquiry for which the warrant was sought. The people cannot fail to see that it makes a great difference whose ox is gored. They will determine which is worse in a Judge, to side with a party, or intimate an opinion in advance.—Wash. Express.

VALUE OF GRASS LAND.—The time has not yet come when farmers appreciate, as they should, the value of grass. Every year dairy products are becoming dearer, because the grass region is limited, and only a few years is required to give any farm natural for grass a value which now would be thought excessive. If I wished to buy a farm for my posterity, which would continually increase in value, I certainly should choose it in the region of grass. For I do know that, during the course of one's life, a grass farm will bring more money and comfort and with less work than any other farm whether on the Scioto, the Wabash, or the Mississippi bottoms, nor can a farm of equal value be selected and made anywhere within the belt formed by the tropics, the whole world around.—N. Y. Tribune.

POISON OF RATTLESNAKES.—Dr. S. W. Mitchell, has just completed a carefully conducted series of experiments upon the venom of the rattlesnake. The principal conclusions to which he arrives are as follows:—1st. There is no antidote to this poison, the remedies usually applied being nearly or entirely useless. 2d. The poison is absolutely harmless when swallowed. It is even given internally to many different animals, without any effect whatever, while several cases are known where scientific men have taken it themselves without injury. 3. The poison is not injurious to the rattlesnake itself or to any other of its own species.

Congress.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee on Finance was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws imposing taxes on incomes and manufactures. A bill was passed restoring to market all lands along the line of the Pacific Railroad. At 12:55 P. M. the Clerk of the House appeared and officially informed the Senate of the passage of the impeachment articles by the House, and of the appointment of managers to conduct the impeachment. The Secretary of the Senate was directed to inform the House that the Senate had agreed to receive the managers appointed. "The bill providing for the funding of the national debt was taken up, and Mr. Morrill delivered a speech in relation to the finances. The further consideration of the bill was then postponed. The Senate soon after went into executive session, and at its conclusion adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the Committee on the Judiciary was directed to inquire and report if Congress has power, under the Constitution, to regulate charges for freight on railroads running from one State into another. A motion was made to suspend the rules for the purpose of allowing the protest of the Democratic members of Congress against the restrictions imposed upon debate, to be read at the Clerk's desk. After a short discussion, the motion was rejected. The Postoffice Appropriation bill was taken up and passed. The appropriations amount to the sum of \$20,260,000. A bill was passed, allowing certain exporters of distilled spirits to export the same without payment of the tax. A bill was passed, authorizing the construction of a railroad across the Ohio river at Paducah. Mr. Butler, from the Impeachment Managing Committee, reported the amendment offered by him on Tuesday, but rejected by the House. After considerable discussion, the article was adopted by a vote of 87, nays 41. An additional article was offered by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, and was adopted by a vote of 109 to nays 40. The managers were then directed to present the articles to the Senate. The House at 5:10 p. m. adjourned.

THE MANDAMUS CASE.—At the first registration of voters under the "Reconstruction Acts," General John D. Imboden, of Richmond, was not allowed to register because he refused to take the oath prescribed by the said acts, on the ground that his disfranchisement had been removed by the President's amnesty proclamation. The result was an appeal to Judge Underwood for a writ of mandamus. The case was fully argued on the 20th and 21st ult., on a motion submitted by the counsel for defendant to dismiss the writ and petition.

Yesterday Judge Underwood pronounced his decision. His opinion is, the Confederate States "were out of practical relations to the Union or to the General Government, their State rights have by war been suspended, and are now in abeyance," and that it is only constitutional and legitimate for the "law-making authority of the victorious government to restore these suspended and broken relations."

He quotes from Vattel, Wheaton, and Supreme Court (31 Dallas, page 54), to show that the doctrine is settled, that "in every country the law-making authority, and not the Executive, must control and fix the conditions, and that during the interval between war and peace, whether called truce, armistice or seige, and whether short or long, the military authority remains supreme."

He argues that the President usurped the power "to define the conditions of peace," and that his plan "brought vengeance upon the Unionists in the shape of mobs, riots, murders and assassinations" at Alexandria, New Orleans, etc. Congress then asserted its authority, and proposed a plan of settlement known as the "14th amendment," which was rejected by the Confederates with disdain.—Congress then proposed the plan which the people are now considering—the true and military power still remaining.

In reply to the personal reference of General Imboden's counsel concerning the letters recently franked by Underwood as "U. S. Senator," the Judge stated that "a form of loyal government" in Virginia has been fully recognized by the National Executive, and admitted by the United States Congress. [How about "Whereas no legal government now exists in the States of Virginia," etc? He says further, that "our full admission to the Union [so we are out] nearly two years ago," was prevented by the members of the Legislature "refusing to qualify themselves in accordance with the plain provisions of the Alexandria Constitution. While these questions [what questions?] remain undecided, the officers elected under the Alexandria Constitution, including United States Senators, have a right to claim their places" [ergo, to frank letters and documents for the Radical party!]. This claim has "not yet been rejected by Congress. The credentials of the Senators have been referred to the proper committee, which would long since have reported favorably but for the violence and legislative rebellion before mentioned."

The motion to dismiss the writ and petition was sustained.—Richmond Whig.

A REMARKABLE DEATH.—A few days since a couple of youths were out in the neighborhood of this city, practicing with a bow and arrow. One of the boys discovered a snake, and killed it, shooting the reptile through with his arrow. Soon afterward one of the boys placed himself behind a tree, and exposing one of his hands, challenged the other to "shoot at the target." The banter was accepted, and, with the same arrow which had pierced the snake, fired at the exposed hand and struck it nearly in the centre, inflicting a slight wound. In a few hours the hand and arm of the lad began to swell, showing that poison from the snake had communicated by means of the arrow. The youth suffered intense agony, and after lingering in this horrible condition for three days, expired.

The boy who lost his life in this playful and remarkable manner was named Bailey, and his innocent companion was named Carroll.—Montgomery Mail.

At her residence, in Hanover county, on the 25th inst., at 71st year of her age, Mrs. ANNE C. WICKHAM, the wife of Wm. F. Wickham, and the daughter of Robert Carter, deceased, of Shirley.

SPLENDID PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE ROSE HILL ESTATE, the property of the late Maynadier Mason, four and a half miles from Alex., containing THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, with fine improvements, consisting of Mansion House, Barns, Stables, Granary, Servants' Houses, etc., etc. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and the view the most extensive known. The land is in the highest state of cultivation. Three Orchards of choice fruit on it, making it, in all, the most desirable property in market.

TERMS.—One third cash, and the residue in six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of L. B. TAYLOR, Attorney at Law, Alexandria, Va., or of the undersigned at Haymarket, Prince William co., Va. R. F. MASON, Executor. Fairfax co., mar 4—eot

[Balt. Gazette & National Int.]

By L. D. Harrison, Auc'r.

CROCKERY WARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., at Auction. Will be sold, on SATURDAY, March 7th, at 10 o'clock a. m., at No. 17, north Royal st., balance of stock of L. D. Harrison, Auc'r. CROCKERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS generally, to close consignments. Also, A CART AND HARNESS, and a FOUR-HORSE WAGON. mar 4—3t

That Ghost Again.

The ghost, in Albemarle, has been kicking up a terrible rumpus for some three weeks past at Mr. Moon's residence—sometimes two make their appearances. The fact that two have been present lately, at the same time, is evident from the fact that heavy rapping was heard one night on either side of the house, (front and rear) at the same time. Glass have been knocked out, and rocks thrown into the house, and the family annoyed in various ways, almost nightly, for some time past.

A few nights since, a man made his appearance—the guard inside had a full view of him—they determined, instead of firing upon him, to open the door suddenly, and try, if possible, to seize him. They, therefore, threw open the door, and sprang toward him—as quick as thought, he gave a dodge, was around the corner, and out of sight. They might as well try to catch a deer.

This is one of the strangest affairs on record. The house has been guarded for a year. One or two men, during this time, have been seen or heard in and about the house, hundreds of times annoying the family—they have been shot at repeatedly. Indeed one of them has as much daring as it is possible for any human being to possess. The escapes from death he has made, and is still making, are mysterious and almost miraculous.

Another mystery is, what can be the object of these visits? Why should a man, night after night, the coldest weather imaginable, be coming to this climate, exposed to himself, sometimes to the melting storm, sometimes in snow six inches deep? Can it be gratifying to him to alarm ladies by rapping, throwing lights, knocking out glass and walking over the house occasionally? He must be a desperately ignorant creature to wish thus to interrupt innocent sleep, and annoy the family. Mr. Moon has been absent more than a month, and it seems "the ghost" takes more pains since he left to annoy the family than when he was at home. We would infer from this that it is not Mr. Moon against whom he has particular spite. We have conversed with no one that seems to have any fixed opinion on the subject. Plunder cannot be his object; it cannot be murder. If he wishes to alarm Mr. Moon's family sufficiently to induce Mr. M. to sell his farm, he must be deficient in common sense if he expects to accomplish his object by playing "ghosts." We doubt if any one can account for the mysterious fellow's doings, or can account for such strange proceedings.—Scottsville Register.

COMMERCE.

Alexandria Market, March 4, 1868.

FLOUR, Superfine	\$11 00	@	12 00
Extra	10 00	@	11 00
Family choice	15 00	@	15 50
WHEAT, White, prime	2 40	@	2 70
Good	2 40	@	2 60
Red, prime	2 40	@	2 65
Good	2 40	@	2 50
CORN, White	1 05	@	1 09
Mixed	1 05	@	1 06
Yellow	1 10	@	1 03
CORN MEAL	1 05	@	1 10
OATS	0 75	@	0 75
RYE	1 50	@	1 55
DRESSED HOGS, per 100 lbs.	12 00	@	12 00
APPLES, Dried, per 100 lbs.	4 00	@	4 00
Green per bushel	2 50	@	4 00
IRISH POTATOES	1 00	@	1 50
SEED, Flax	2 30	@	2 50
Timothy	3 50	@	3 80
Clover	1 00	@	1 50
SUMAC, 100 lbs.	1 00	@	1 00
PLASTER, Ground, per ton	9 00	@	9 00
22 00 pounds in bags	11 00	@	11 00
Ground	10 00	@	10 00
Lump	6 50	@	7 00
SALT, Ground Alum	2 20	@	2 25
Liverpool line	3 00	@	3 25
Turkey Island	4 00	@	4 00
WOOL, Common Unwashed	0 22	@	0 24
Washed	0 35	@	0 38
Fleece, washed	0 40	@	0 42
Merino, unwashed	0 25	@	0 28
Merino, washed	0 30	@	0 35
BUTTER, prime	30 00	@	30 00
Common to middling	20 00	@	20 00
EGGS, Dried, per 100 lbs.	0 25	@	0 32
BACON, Hams, prime country	0 10	@	0 17
Sugar-cured	0 14	@	0 20
Sides	0 14	@	0 25
Shoulders	0 14	@	0 25
LARD, 100 lbs.	10 00	@	10 00
HAY, per ton, from the cars	15 00	@	16 00
WHISKEY	2 05	@	6 00

REMARKS.—The market this morning was somewhat more active, the attendance on 'Change being fair, and the demand for grain better. Flour continues unchanged, the supply and demand being about equal. Wheat was in fair request, and we note sales of 500 bushels—all offered—at 215c225c for very inferior red, and 200 for fair; prime white 272. Corn is steady, the decline having received a check, and the market was firm at 105, at which figures, all the offerings, about 3,500 bushels of white and mixed, were taken. In Rye we note an advance, and sales of 150 bushels at 155. No sales of Oats reported, but prices are unchanged. Dressed Turkeys are selling at 33c. per lb. Butter, in good demand, for prime.

BALTIMORE MARKET, March 3.—GRAIN.—Wheat.—Market steady; we report after 'Change yesterday 300 bushels Virginia Valley choice at 255; to-day 500 bushels not strictly choice at 250; 200 bushels Pennsylvania at 255; 2500 common do, 245; inferior parcels sold as low as 200. Corn.—Sellers were more disposed to meet the views of buyers, and all the receipts, together with nearly all which remained over from the previous day, was taken by shippers at 104 1/2 for white, nearly all at 105; inside of 2000 bushels of 100 bushels brought 114—20,000 bushels yellow sold at 112, and about in store; also, 1200 bushels Western mixed at 111. Oats.—Prices steady; sales of 1400 bush. ordinary at 78; 425 bush prime, part Black, at 82 1/2c per bushel. Nothing doing in Rye.

MORE BOOKS THIS A. M. AT FRENCH'S.

Depot of Books and Stationery, No. 95, King street. Margaret's Engagement, a novel. 50c. One of the Family, by the author of "Carlton's year." 25c. Brownlow, Mrs. Oliphant, author of "Agnes Laird, of Norlow," "Madonna Mary," etc. 28c.

Another lot of Count Mirabeau, in cloth and paper covers, of the Muhlbach series.

Another lot of the celebrated Muhlbach Novels, bound and in paper covers; complete sets, reduced to 12c.

Another lot of Agnes Strickland's Queen of England, this a. m. 82.

Another cargo to-day of Appleton's and Peterson's cheap Dickens and Waverley Novels. Appleton's Railway Guide for March. 30c.

Brownlow, Mrs. Oliphant, author of "Agnes Laird, of Norlow," "Madonna Mary," etc. 28c.

Belgravia, Cornhill Magazine, St. Paul's, London Society and Temple Bar, and all other leading English Magazines and Reviews always on hand and for sale.